FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TANJUG: MIJATOVIC MAKES HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

LD011058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0935 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, August 1 (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe final document, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has made the following statement to TANJUG editor-in-chief Mihailo Saranovic:

"The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in Helsinki five years ago, resulted from positive trends growingly in evidence in Europe and the world, especially in the last decade. The conference, itself, however also imparted a strong impulse and a comprehensive substance to these trends", Mijatovic said.

"As a result", Cvijetin Mijatovic said, "the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is in fact a part of broader efforts toward the democratization of international relations as a whole. The conference final document represents a jointly adjusted and very substantive and elaborate platform for the promotion of relations among all European states and the consolidation of the process of cooperation and security in Europe. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia actively and in keeping with its policy of non-alignment participated in all stages of preparations for the Helsinki conference, striving for the all-European conference to contribute to the consolidation of the policy of detente in Europe and the world, equality-based relations among all countries and equal security for each country, and comprehensive cooperation".

"President Tito, who headed the Yugoslav delegation to the conference and who personally much contributed to its positive outcome, pointed out on that occasion that 'present positive trends in the policy of tension-easing would certainly very quickly get into a crisis, if detente came down to understanding between the blocs instead of being to a growing extent a form of understanding among all peoples on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, equality and noninterference in internal affairs.

"Coming out the most resolutely in favor of such a continuation of detente, we must not close our eyes to the fact that many complex and hard international problems are not yet within its reach. Many crisis troublespots still remain open, and the new ones are being created. This overwhelmingly takes place in the regions of the nonaligned and other developing countries, and this speaks that increasing are pressures on these countries (?because) of their independent policy, and this causes suspicion about the goals, and even about the attainments of detente to date", Mijatovic said. [as received]

"Over the past five years", Cvijetin Mijatovic set out, "results not to be underestimated have been recorded in ensuring the continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a certain stability of detente in Europe has been attained. This is the base on which the experience gained is to be valorized but further steps (?are to be) taken for stepping up the process of the implementation of all sections of the Final Act".

"Measures which Yugoslavia over the past years took, unilaterally, bilaterally and through multilateral relations, for the implementation of the Final Act provisions reflect Yugoslavia's readiness consistently to implement all principles and goals formally adopted and set down in the Helsinki conference document", Mijatovic said.

"However, alongside of positive processes, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe participating states encountered and continue to encounter difficulties along the course of the implementation of the Final Act provisions, difficulties above all due to bloc and other divisions in Europe and the world and to bloc concepts of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The development of international relations of late and above all the state of relations between the big powers is unfavourably reflected also on Europe. Negative turns and tensions in the world, disruptions in relations between the East and West, behaviours characterized by interference in the internal affairs of countries, the threat with force and the use of force and interventions against the independence and territorial integrity of individual countries seriously endanger international peace and detente and are contrary to the basic principles of the Helsinki charter", Mijatovic said.

"Under so much complex international circumstances, preparations are being made for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid this fall. Because of all of these circumstances, the political importance of the Madrid meeting is unquestionable. And, by this very fact, the responsibility as well of all participating states for its work and outcome", the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said.

"We consider as very significant that all the participating countries, despite some initial hesitations, have taken concrete measures for as thorough preparations for this gathering as possible. This itself points to the importance of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. "At the same time, the orientation in the participating countries towards constructive preparations for the Madrid meeting is conducive to creating a more favorable climate and calming down in international relations at large as well", he said.

"We expect of the Madrid meeting to carry out, starting from the wholeness of the Final Act, not only the evaluation of the application of its provisions to date, but also to bring new recommendations and decisions which will contribute to the promotion and deepening of the processes of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Yugoslavia is for an open, critical but responsible analysis of the road covered in Madrid consistently based on the Final Act and the obligations taken, and for a debate free of all unneeded polemics, bloc rivalries or ideological and other confrontations. We consider that all European countries, the U.S. and Canada should view the Madrid meeting as an important chance for the recovery and strengthening of the policy of detente, for strengthening security and cooperation on our continent and in other parts of the world as well, since there can be no stability in Europe if peace is in danger on other continents", Mijatovic stated.

"The meeting" Mijatovic said in conclusion, "is especially to contribute to building trust and initiating a negotiating process on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe. The efforts Yugoslavia invests for positive preparations for the Madrid meeting reflect the continuity of Yugoslavia's policy of non-alignment in general and in Europe too. We consider the European component of non-alignment to be of great importance for the promotion of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and, also, for Yugoslavia's own security and its overall international position".

BUDAPEST REPORTS HUNGARIAN NATIONAL CSCE DELIBERATIONS

LD311308 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act an expanded session was held by the Hungarian National Committee of European Security and Cooperation. Our reporter Laszlo Krasso is in Parliament's Hunter Hall:

[Krasso] The Hungarian National Committee of European Security and Cooperation remembers an event of great significance in the history of the modern era. On the presidium of the festival session I can see Istvan Sarlos, MSZMP Politburo member, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, [PPF] Gyula Kallai, chairman of the Patriotic People's Front, Canon Raymond Goor, president of the National Committee of European Security and Cooperation, the renowned personality of Belgian public life, holder of the Lenin Peace Prize.

In his chairman's address, Gyula Kallai stressed that the signing of the Helsinki Final Act was the success of the believers in peaceful coexistence, and with its birth the world's progressive public opinion was able to hope, with justification, that the document will be the basis for cooperation between countries with different social systems. During the past 5 years, thanks to the joint efforts of the socialist countries and of peace-loving forces, significant results were achieved in the development of relations between states with different social systems. The president of the National Council of the PPF afterwards said that, nevertheless, the good intentions of one side is not enough. Partners are needed for the realization of what is written down in the Final Act. We stand before the Madrid consultation. Our task, said Gyula Kallai, is to assess jointly, realistically, the road travelled since Helsinki and to debate those issues which serve the consolidation of detente and promote the isolation of the cold war forces. From the point of view of the future of detente the most important thing would be if at the Madrid meeting a decision came into being about the convening of the conference on European disarmament, it was said by the chairman of the session, who afterwards called on Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly to deliver his speech. [begin recording]

[Peter] Five years ago top leaders of 35 countries were together in Helsinki, including the Soviet Union and the United States, the GDR and the FRG, the European socialist countries, the European socialist countries, the European capitalist countries, the representative of the Vatican, representatives of two states of North America, and in Europe every small and big country from San Marino onwards. And those present were glad that they were together. This year, the president of the French Republic visited Warsaw to meet Comrade Brezhnev, and afterwards had to defend himself for weeks against criticism, because he had undertaken this meeting. Then Helmut Schmidt went to Moscow, likewise for a meeting with Comrade Brezhnev, and both before and after, for a long time, he had to explain his step to his allies, and to prove that he had not become unfaithful to his fellow allies. How did we get from the summit meeting of 35 to this situation? This present situation is viewed, especially in the West, with extreme anxiety. We, in the knowledge of our truth and strength, see it more soberly and with more equilibrium. In fact, since we spoke about peaceful coexistence, the signs of tension and detente have existed together in the international situation. But they fluctuate; and in the current world situation this fluctuation has a particularly dangerous complexion. [end recording]

GDR COMMENTATOR NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

DW011026 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1742 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Ulrich Makosch Commentary]

[Text] When the 35 signatures were put to the Helsinki Final Act 5 years ago I, having been an observer at Finlandia Hall, felt that this was a fateful hour for mankind. Helsinki met with immense interest because of its results. This was the case also on the part of the enemies of these results whose goal it has been to widen the gap and who, as we can see, have not left the scene.

If we value the seventies particularly highly, then it is because of this great conference and its results, the implementation of which is the object of today's struggle. What would the world of 1980 look like anyway, if there had been no Helsinki?

Many forces in Western Europe which have a responsibility advocate further detente and constructive results at the followup conference in Madrid. A long road had to be covered to arrive at the conference. But it led to success, above all owing to the persistent endeavors of the socialist countries. Today, too, there is nothing automatic about the implementation of the results of the conference.

In view of the aggravation of the international situation by the imperialist forces, especially by the United States, the need to persistently mobilize for the secure, peaceful course toward the future becomes obvious. To this end the past few years form a positive foundation in which the Final Act has proved to be a program of European cooperation which is as viable as it is long.

Which people suffered any harm? All peoples gained advantages. The GDR contributed toward this development. Its balance sheet in all fields is a favorable one. What I have in mind is the roughly 150 agreements with participating capitalist states and the most recent talks in Belgrade, for instance with Chancellor Schmidt, or the talks with Kekkonen, Kreisky and politicians from France, Italy and many other states.

The acceleration of the arms race by the United States and by NATO is a great, dangerous and menacing factor. The GDR believes the most important task to be headway in military detente. To this end the Warsaw Pact recently presented in Warsaw a whole program of action, for instance, the call for an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, on the convocation of which a decision could be made in Madrid.

We know the historic Soviet peace initiative of 6 October last year or the Soviet proposal to examine the problem of the medium-range missiles and the U.S. forward based nuclear systems has an organic interconnection.

The Final Act offers a good foundation for such a regeneration of an international situation that has become more complicated and this foundation has grown more important. Thus Helsinki expressly has conquered a place in history in the struggle for securing the present and the future of Europe.

MAGYAR HIRLAP EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON LATEST MBFR TALKS

LD291151 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 29 (MTI)--Commenting on the latest, 21st round of central European force and arms reduction talks which concluded last week, the Tuesday editorial of MAGYAR HIRLAP says:

"The latest phase of discussions, too, brought no perceptible result at the parleys going on for seven years in Vienna. The Western negotiating partners--NATO countries--continue to maintain their stand that the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty have deployed more troops in central Europe than confessed by them when the two sides recently presented figures on their troops strength.... As at most of the plenary sessions so far, at the latest, 21st meeting too, the Western partners diverted the negotiations towards issues of detail, or to questions that pertain to the jurisdiction of a wider, disarmament forum. They sought to attach supreme significance to issues that are otherwise important but which do not constitute the most essential problems.

"The latest proposals of the Warsaw Treaty countries put forward on July 10 have again remained unanswered.... These countries, constructive intention is indicated by the fact that, taking the actual troops strength as basis, for the first phase of troops reduction the July 10 proposals envisage a cut of 20,000 soldiers on part of the Soviet Union and 13,000 on part of the United States. A new element of compromise is that the so-called collective ceiling for armed forces would evolve as a result of the first and second phases of reduction," writes the Budapest daily and goes on to raise the question: "Why the constructive proposals put one after the other by the socialist countries are falling on deaf ears? Why this stubborn adherence to numbers? This queer 'arithmetic' is aimed at prolonging the talks and at proving the 'Soviet superiority' and 'Soviet danger'. The protraction of the talks and the myth of 'Soviet danger' are needed by the NATO circles to ensure moral and material basis for their fresh and dangerous armament programme, for the deployment of Euromissiles.... The implementation of this programme would necessarily compel the socialist countries to take defensive counter-measures to maintain the balance and this will be tantamount to further stepping up armament race. And this is not in the interests of either side, of any nation," emphasizes the MAGYAR HIRLAP commentary in conclusion.

SLOVAK NEWSPAPER SUMS UP RESULTS OF MBFR TALKS

AU311240 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 28 Jul 80 p 2

["-ILI-"-signed commentary in the column "Word for the Day": "Useful and Active"]

[Text] These two fitting descriptions were used by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, to describe the 21st round of the negotiations that has now concluded. Thus, after the 245th plenary meeting, in this respect it is possible to be satisfied both with the fact that now the numerical data on the numbers of troops and armaments have been updated at the Vienna roundtable, as suggested prior to the 21st round by the participating socialist states, but also--and primarily--with these states' new compromise proposal of reducing the military contingents of USSR and U.S. armed forces in the first phase.

This proposal, demonstrating the systematic endeavor of socialist countries to conduct effective negotiations on the substance of the future agreement, has in fact so far remained without an answer from the West. However, the conclusion of the 21st round was marked by this proposal. The participating Western states--all of them NATO members--could scarcely camouflage the fact that it represents a significant concession on the part of the socialist states and particularly the Soviet Union, a concession demanding a serious answer. True, it will be necessary to reply not only to the proposal that the USSR and the United States make reductions in the above-mentioned first pahse, but also to other proposals by the socialist countries oriented toward definite formulation of an agreement to reduce the strengths of armed forces and armaments of all 11 negotiating partners in Vienna. But that means that one must consider and also accede to proposals to freeze troop numbers during the negotiations, since such a good will gesture would substantially promote an atmosphere of trust among the partners, an atmosphere disrupted by the obvious aggravation of the international situation that was inspired in the last 6 months by the militant circles of imperialism. However, Vienna was testimony that even in this unfavorable situation the socialist community had not given up on the fruitful achievements of the detente period and had therefore brought to the Vienna disarmament forum new and sesirable suggestions to maintain detente.

After the surely deserved intermission in the Vienna negotiations, the coming 22d round of this marathon race cannot be useful and active if the West selects for it the already habitual tactics of procrastination, evasive maneuvers or direct negation of existing constructive proposals of the socialist countries. The nations of Europe, which this week will be recalling the 5 years that the Helsinki Final Act has been operative on our continent, justly demand that the Vienna forum takes pains to achieve what the Final Act expected to give Europe--an obvious [zjavny] military detente, supported by an already functioning political detente.

CSSR DELEGATE AT GENEVA PROPOSES DRAFT DISARMAMENT PROGRAM

LD311924 Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Geneva--A draft program of general disarmament was put forward in the Disarmament Committee here today by Czechoslovak delegate Pavel Lukes.

He stressed the interest and efforts of the socialist countries to achieve general and complete disarmament, and underlined the need to agree on the final text of a program to be submitted by the committee in 1982 for approval to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE TO SOVIET 'MISCALCULATION' INCREASING

AU311125 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 31 Jul 80

["Demagogical Farces Cannot Conceal the Fascist Countenance of the Soviet Aggressors"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 31 Jul (ATA)--If deception does not succeed in quelling the people's resistance against occupation, then violence and terror must become more intense--this is the logic practised by the Soviet social-imperialists in Afghanistan occupied by them. When the Soviet divisions were crossing the Afghan border, the Moscow propaganda machine made everything possible to present this criminal act as an "aid", but the "language" of the machineguns, tanks, and aircraft used by the invaders as a means "to come to terms" with the Afghan people tore off their mask. Recently, following the clamour raised about the withdrawal of a number of troops and to so-called political solution of the problem, the Soviet social-imperialists cherished illusions that the Afghan people would give up arms. But facts showed that this time, too, wrong calculations were made in Moscow. The aggressive Soviet Army is receiving ever heavier blows from the insurgent forces, while the wave of the people's resistance in the cities is constantly mounting. Desertions are increasing in the ranks of the demoralized Afghan Army and, according to some reports, several units deployed in the Province of Ghazni revolted and fought for days on end against the Soviet troops recently.

This situation has aroused great concern in Moscow and the Kremlin chieftains are trying to come out of the blind alley by escalating the aggression and strengthening the regime of the occupation. Just as the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam, the Soviet social-imperialists in Afghanistan are applying the tactic of the "scorched land". Whole regions near Kabul, Surkhar etc have been under the savage air raids for more than a month which have caused the death of thousands of people, including women, old folk and children and have razed to the ground whole villages. Recently, heavy bombardments have been carried out especially in the regions of Khogain and Shenvar. Meanwhile the Soviet Army is setting up military bases in Kha, Trahana, Tapi. The Soviet colonists are strengthening their control on the entire administration down to the universities and middle schools. As it comes out from the recent reports, the number of the Soviet armoured cars and tanks deployed in the strategic targets in Kabul has increased. The military patrols have blocked the roads leading to the presidential palace and other governmental residences.

All these testify to the fear, insecurity and failure of the Soviet social-imperialists. They uncover the real fascist countenance of the Soviet aggressors which no demagogical mask can cover.

BRIEFS

TURKISH DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Turkish news agency ANATOLIA NEWS AGENCY led by its director general, Atila Onuk, left Albania today. The delegation visited Tirana, Pogradec, Durres and Shkoder districts, where it acquainted itself with the country's economic and cultural development. The delegation was seen off by Arqile Aleksi, general director of ATA. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Jul 80 AU]

YURIY BREZHNEV ON VISIT DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU311128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Yuriy Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, who is paying a business visit to our country, inspected the Varna-Ilichovsk ferryboat complex and the Varna-West seaport. He was briefed on the practical measures implemented by the respective Bulgarian and Soviet organizations to perfect freight transport and create favorable prerequisites to develop and intensify economic exchange and integration processes between the two fraternal countries.

Yuriy Brezhnev met and held talks with Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, with Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade and with Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation.

Questions concerning implementation of the bilateral protocol on exchange of goods for 1980 and concerning intensification of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the transportation sector were discussed during the meetings.

LUKANOV RECEIVES WORLD CUSTOMS ORGANIZATION SECRETARY

AU311400 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Varna, 31 Jul (BTA)--Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov received Sir Ronald Radford, secretary general of the world customs organization--the Customs Cooperation Council.

The meeting was attended by Finance Minister Belcho Belchev.

During the meeting there were discussed matters prompted by the holding in 1981 in Bulgaria of the general session of the Customs Cooperation Council, as well as the second international customs session on cooperation in combating drug smuggling, which is due to be held in Varna this October.

Views were exchanged on the role and activity of the Customs Cooperation Council and on the participation and contribution of the Bulgarian Customs Administration in international customs cooperation.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT DELEGATION--A delegation of the Democratic Party of Cyprus (DIKO), headed by Stavros Ambizas, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the DIKO parliamentary group, is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council. The Cypriot delegation was received by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Secretariat member. The visitors met also Sava Dulbokov, deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. They discussed opportunities for the intensification and expansion of relations between the largest sociopolitical mass organization in Bulgaria and DIKO. The representatives of the Cypriot party which has the greatest number of seats in Parliament met Nikolay Georgiev, chairman of the BNAU parliamentary group and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and held a friendly talk with him. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

SHIP EXPORTS--Varna 22 Jul (BTA)--The Greek "Tharponshipping" company signed an agreement with the Bulgarian ship-building industry and placed an order for the construction of a 25,000-ton bulk cargo vessel. The new vessel will be given for exploitation to the company by the end of next month. Varna shipbuilders finished their second in succession 3,800-ton ship for a Hong Kong company and now are completing a third vessel for the same company. [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 22 Jul 80 AU]

SLOVAK PRAVDA PRAISES CHNOUPEK VISIT TO MONGOLIA

LD291106 Prague CTK in English 0937 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Bratislava--The visit by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Mongolia, held in an atmosphere of friendship, showed equal stands and firm ideological and political unity of the two countries, today's Slovak PRAVDA said.

The paper pointed out a joint communique saying that the talks were also significant in a broad international context.

Both sides stressed that the peace policy and active efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries play a decisive role in the reconstruction of international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation. Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to Mongolia played an important role not only in the development of Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations, but also contributed to the strengthening of the socialist community, PRAVDA stressed.

KABRHELOVA RETURNS FROM, COMMENTS ON UN CONFERENCE ON WOMEN

Return 31 July

LD311436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The delegation headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, returned to Prague from Copenhagen today where it attended the United Nations world conference held on the occasion of the Decade of Women.

Kabrhelova Comments

LD311700 Prague CTK in English 2547 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Prague, 31 July, (CTK)--The World Conference on the U.N. Decade for Women, held in Copenhagen, ended with an incontestable victory of progressive forces, head of the Czechoslovak delegation Marie Kabrhelova said on her return here on Thursday.

"However, the victory was won after a fierce struggle against the opinions voiced by representatives of most of the capitalist countries which wanted to depoliticize the conference and usually took a stand against all decisive political demands of the progressive forces attending the conference", Kabrhelova said.

She pointed out that the socialist [word indistinct] and most of the developing states give priority to the strengthening of [word indistinct], the struggle for disarmament and elimination of all forms of oppression and exploitation. The conference reviewed what has been done in the past five years in implementing the action program of the U.N. Decade for Women, in which great achievements were evident of the socialist countries and developing countries with progressive regimes, Kabrhelova said, adding that the work of the Czechoslovak delegation helped preserve the progressive spirit of the action program and ensured that the adopted resolutions express the present urgent needs of women in the various parts of the world, Kabrhelova said.

The conference was attended by delegations of 139 countries and representatives of 131 non-governmental organizations.

BENO SPEAKS ON EVALUATION OF NOMENKLATURA CADRES

WA311150 Prague ZIVOT STRANY in Czech No 14, June 1980 pp 6-11

["Shortened version" of speech by Mikulas Beno presented in Berlin to the meeting of Central Committee secretaries of communist and workers' parties on 3-5 June 1980]

[Excerpts] In our opinion the nomenklatura of cadres within the party bodies is an important tool which helps to implement the leading role of the party. After the CPCZ 15th Congress the concept was streamlined, particularly in regard to the number of persons who should be included in the nomenklatura and in regard to requirements for a more goal-oriented selection and assignment of cadres to key functions. Currently about 80,000 persons are included in the CPCZ cadre nomenklatura on the level of the center, the regions and the districts. The comparatively large number of people placed into the nomenklatura makes it possible to work with a broader base and provides better selection for functions.

Our party has gradually developed a system of regular evaluations of the nomenklatura cadres within the Central Committee and in all the party bodies below that level. This practice of a comprehensive evaluation of top functionaries which has started in 1972 has meant a fundamental change in the substance and the methods of work with cadres and now represents a tried-and-tested component of our cadre policy.

To bring this system of working with cadres to life presented a complex task. In 1972 350,000 persons were evaluated, 404,000 persons in 1974 and 527,000 in 1976. The first series of evaluations which helped to establish and test the system proved that the system was basically correct but also brought to light some problems. It was time-consuming to evaluate such a large number of persons. This circumstance at times prevented the evaluations from being thorough and specific and from formulating a good definition of perspectives for the cadres' advancement. In a number of cases the evaluations were accompanied by pro-forma rhetorics and formalism.

In many cases the 2-year periodicity resulted in repetition of the same conclusions. That was the reason why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, guided by past experience and in the interest of intensifying the effectiveness of the evaluations, decided in 1977 that henceforward evaluations would be carried out only once every 5 years. In connection with the upcoming end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, such an evaluation will be carried out this year and the next year. Its principal criterion will be to evaluate the functionaries as to their contributions to the fulfillment of the conclusions of the CPCZ 15th Congress; its principal target will be to further improve the education of cadres and to assign them more effectively with the view of securing cadres for implementing the policy line which is being prepared for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

We are adopting the principle of a downward, top-to-bottom evaluation, from ministers to foremen, done both in a differentiated manner and with a view to individual areas. By applying this principle we want to achieve a uniformity of the process, a factual linkage and effectiveness of the conclusions adopted. The evaluation will be prepared for the party organ by a responsible functionary who evaluates the achieved results while simultaneously formulating requirements designed to master new tasks. The key factor in the evaluation is a frank, comradely interview with the person being evaluated, conducted by the presidium, secretariat or the secretaries of the appropriate organ. Views of party organizations as well as those of the entire work collectives will be taken into consideration. Experience from past evaluations indicates that such an approach contributes toward a more effective implementation of the principles which guide the work with cadres, intensifies the collective factor in evaluations, encourages criticism and self-criticism, leads to objectively to attitude toward people and improves the overall standards of the work with cadres.

FURTHER FLOODING IN EASTERN BOHEMIA REPORTED

LD311218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Summary] The heavy rain last night--about 55 mm of water fell in Teplice Nad Metuji--caused further floods in Eastern Bohemia. The Broumov fire service is ready to evacuate the inhabitants of Otovice Village. The water caused serious damage in the tourist area of the Teplicke Skaly which is now closed to the public. A second degree flood alert was declared on the Metuje River in the Nachod District and on the Cidlina River in the vicinity of Hradec Kralove, and a third degree flood alert in Kopidlno, Jicin District, where the Mrlina River flooded the streets. Other rivers in East Bohemia have not been significantly affected.

LENART TOURS FARMS IN TOPOLCANY, TRNAVA DISTRICTS

LD311210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, today visited farmers in the Topolcany and Trnava districts. He will acquaint himself there with the progress of the harvest and the organization of other summer tasks.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING BRITISH ENVOY--P. John Ellison Male, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the CSSR, departed on 24 July from Czechoslovakia after concluding his mission there. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

FRIENDSHIP ACCORD WITH JORDAN--A delegation of the Jordanian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, which visited the CSSR at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, left Prague by air on 22 July. During its stay it signed a protocol on cooperation between the two organizations for 1980-83. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jul 80 p 2 AU]

JOURNALISTS IN MIDDLE EAST--A delegation of Czechoslovak trade union journalists, led by PRACE chief editor M. Dankova, returned on 24 July to the CSSR from their trip to Syria and Lebanon, where they acquainted themselves with the current situation of Palestinian working people in these countries. During their meetings with PLO representatives, workers, members of the intelligentsia and trade union representatives, the journalists expressed their unambiguous disgust over the annihilation policy of Begin's government toward the suffering Palestinians. [Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Jul 80 p 3 AU]

BARLEY HARVESTING BEGINS--The first barley to be harvested in the North Moravian region has yielded around 50 quintals per hectare in the Petrovice state farm in Karvina. Despite the bad weather, some barley fields in the Opava, Olomouc and Novy Jicin districts are ripe. About 10 percent of grassland from the first mowing of meadows and pastures remains to be harvested in the Sumperk and Bruntal districts in Northern Moravia. Early potatoes are now being gathered in the Opava and Hana areas. [Prague PRACE in Czech 25 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

RAIN DAMAGE IN SLOVAKIA--The present rainy weather has caused Kcs5 million damage to the forestry-agricultural enterprise in Stropkov and greatly complicates the enterprises's work: in Nizny Komarnik landslides and boulders are blocking a 40-kilometer stretch of road; Brusnice reports a 7-cubic meter landslide from a local hill; in Driecna water damaged a bridge; in Kolbove waters swept away timber ready for transport; and in Mala Polana the local brook flooded a road and forest nursery. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 30 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

SEYBOLD VIEWS TASKS OF U.S. CARIBBEAN STRIKE FORCE

DW311843 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Dr Ingrid Seybold commentary]

[Text] Without any advance notice paratroopers of the U.S. Armed Forces landed yesterday on Vieques Island which belongs to Puerto Rico. The action is part of U.S. strike force Caribbean maneuvers, which started at the beginning of the week. Listen to some remarks by Dr Ingrid Seybold: On Vieques Island the United States always acted as it pleased, because 80 percent of the island has been under U.S. occupation since 1941. The Navy has set up huge ammunition depots there, and supply depots for its ships cruising in the area. This island, crowded with weapons--and which, by the way, is only one out of a large number in the Caribbean Sea--now has become the center of the latest Caribbean strike force exercise in which 2,500 soldiers of all services participate.

What is the purpose of this strike force, dear listeners? The Caribbean area at the moment doubtlessly is that part of Latin America which the United States must acknowledge the greatest loss in influence and the strongest resistance against its claim of domination. Socialist Cuba constituted the first blow. With Nicaragua Washington lost its gendarme in Central America and the Caribbean area. In El Salvador the popular movement is continually growing stronger. Panama extorted a new canal treaty from the United States. Grenada embarked on a consistently anti-imperialist course after the overthrow of dictator Gairy and a similar situation prevails in Jamaica. North American monopolies have secured roughly $6 billion in investments through a large number of military bases and a U.S. naval force there that was already noticeable before.

But in the face of the new developments Washington decided to bring even heavier guns into action with the aim of not losing any further ground. On 1 October of last year the Carter administration decided to set up special commando corps for the Caribbean area parallel to the global strike force that is to be deployed everywhere in the world where U.S. interests are endangered. The headquarters of these troops, which comprise all services, is Key West in Florida, that point of North American territory which is closest to Cuba; and it is also Cuba against which this military threat is primarily directed in the first place, although is directed against all states on the region. This is precisely how it is understood. When in May this year a military exercise was planned by the strike force, which was to include almost the entire Caribbean area and even the U.S. Guantanamo Base on Cuba, Washington was showered with strong protests, particularly the the states concerned, and the maneuvers had to be reduced considerably. In the meantime the strike force has been further enlarged and perfected. While Washington still intervenes on behalf of human rights for Latin America, observers already say that the United States is returning to the policy of the big stick in the Caribbean area.

GRENADIAN DEPUTY MINISTER COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD311014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0241 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Berlin--Deputy Prime Minister of Grenada Bernard Coard has expressed his satisfaction with the visit so far of a government delegation he is leading in the GDR.

In an interview published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Thursday, the politician states: "Our relations with the GDR are very cordial and it is necessary to arrive at a new quality in our relations, exchange ideas, expand trade, promote economic and technological cooperation. I must say that the talks so far with leading GDR representatives have filled our delegation with great satisfaction. They were very useful and satisfactory." Minister Coard continued: "It is the policy of our party and government to maintain good relations with all countries in the world, with the exception of the racist and fascist regimes. We belong to the nonaligned states which does not mean, however, that we pursue a passive and neutral policy."

"We are not neutral, for example, in the question of aggression or imperialist interference," stressed Coard. "We support the peoples' liberation struggle against imperialism. This struggle also enjoys moral and material support from the socialist countries. The states of the socilaist community play an important role in supporting the developing countries. We value this. This is why our relations with these states are developing on a friendly, equal basis." Referring to the current situation in Latin America, particularly in Grenada, the deputy prime minister said. "Imperialism is trying to turn back the wheels of history and to prevent the national and social liberation movement in Latin America and the Caribbean from spreading to other countries. It is recruiting mercenaries in the United States and in countries ruled by reactionary regimes to one day invade Grenada and overthrow peoples' power... Imperialism will not succeed however, in bringing our country under the whip again. Our people have had too many bad experiences under it. It will follow its own course of freedom, democracy and social justice."

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DELEGATION IN LIMA

ID010946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0637 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Lima--Fernando Belaunde Terry, the new president of the Republic of Peru, received on Thursday the GDR delegation led by Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, which is in Lima for his inauguration. During the friendly meeting the Peruvian head of state conveyed cordial greetings to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. Fernando Belaunde Terry wished the GDR people further successes in the shaping of its society. He expressed his country's interest in the further development of the mutually advantageous relations between Peru and the GDR.

Gerald Goetting wished the Peruvian people further progress in the development of the country.

SED DELEGATION MEETS WITH KAUNDA IN LUSAKA

ID311630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1224 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Lusaka--The SED delegation currently visiting Zambia, led by Alois Pisnik, SED Central Committee member, was received in Lusaka today by the president of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], Dr Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Zambian Republic, for a discussion.

Alois Pisnik conveyed a message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to President Kaunda in which he expresses deep satisfaction at the rapidly developing relations between the two parties, states and peoples.

The basis of these close relations is the joint struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, the message states. President Kaunda reciprocated the greetings in cordial terms. He stressed that the visit to Zambia last year by a GDR party and state delegation, led by Erich Honecker, had laid the foundation for the rapidly developing bilateral cooperation. Kenneth Kaunda expressed his conviction that the relations between the SED and UNIP, between the two states and peoples, would continue to be consolidated and strengthened. The UNIP president also praised the GDR's solidarity attitude toward all those people struggling for their national and social liberation, particularly the GDR's consistent support for the struggle of the peoples in southern Africa against racism and apartheid. The previous day the SED delegation had a cordial meeting with Mathias Mainza Chona, UNIP secretary general, during which the continued cooperation between the two parties was discussed.

MACHINEBUILDING MINISTER RECEIVES ROMANIAN OFFICIAL

AU311603 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 80 p 2

["Ministers Deliberated on Cooperation Between GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Guenter Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister of general and agricultural machinery and vehicle building received on 29 July Ion Constantinescu, Socialist Republic of Romania deputy minister of the machinebuilding industry, for friendly talks. The talks focused on problems relating to the deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries in the field of machinebuilding that result from the agreements concluded during the official visit by a GDR party-state delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the Socialist Republic of Romania in June 1980. In doing so both sides agreed that good opportunities exist on the basis of the concluded coordination of the 1981-85 national economic plans for developing coordination in these fields between combines and enterprises.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY WEST BERLIN CHILD

AU311558 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 29 July, 13-year old Helmut Hiller of (West) Berlin was handed over to the appropriate authorities of the (West) Berlin Senat. The boy had run away from home and had been apprehended on 26 July on the D337 transit train between the Schwanheide and Staaken border crossing stations.

BRIEFS

GRAIN HARVEST--Cooperative farmers and state farm workers are not gathering winter barley in all GDR Bezirke. Winter barley has been sown on 575,362 hectares, and by 24 July one-third of the area under that crop had been harvested. Harvesting of winter oil crops on 6,700 hectares has begun in Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk. With its 320,000 hectares of grain Magdeburg Bezirk is the GDR's largest grain growing region. Almost half of the 71,000 areas growing winter barley have been harvested there and straw has been collected on 35 percent of the harvested fields. Intermediate crops have so far been planted on 4,265 hectares in this district. The farmers of Neubrandenburg Bezirk are harvesting 70,000 hectares of barley with 1,550 combine harvesters. This crop accounts for roughly one quarter of the entire area under grain crops in the Bezirk. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26/27 Jul 80 p 1 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

Legal Assistance Treaty

LD311436 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 July (MTI)--Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet of the Republic of France, currently on an official visit to Budapest, Thursday laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes' monument in the presence of Ambassadors Jozsef Benyi of the Hungarian People's Republic to Paris and Jacques Lecompt of the Republic of France to Budapest.

Thereafter Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and Jean Francois-Poncet signed a legal assistance and extradiction treaty. Attending the event were several leading officials from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry. Then the two foreign ministers continued their official talks.

Meeting With Kadar

LD311454 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Janos Kadar, party Central Committee first secretary, has received French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. They had an exchange of views about the two countries' relations and international issues. The French foreign minister was also received by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Hungarian-French foreign ministerial discussions continued this morning.

Press Conference Statement

LD322114 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Report on opening statement at press conference given by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet in Budapest at the conclusion of his official visit on 31 July--passages in quotation marks are recorded in French with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] "My talks in Budapest were very useful and frank; they took place in a very cordial atmosphere. I had a discussion with First Secretary Kadar which was extremely rich in content."

Francois-Poncet then said that today he met Deputy Premier Gyorgy Aczel as well and they had had a very useful discussion. The French foreign minister went on to say:

"My Hungarian colleagues and I signed an agreement between France and Hungary concerning legal aid. This is the first agreement of this sort to be reached by France with a socialist country. During our discussions, Mr Frigyes Puja and I examined the causes of international tension, touched on the question of detente in Europe, the topic of the Madrid conference and also spoke about disarmament.

"We also spoke about the visit by French President Giscard d'Estaing to Hungary, which will take place in the second half of this year or in the first half of 1981. I would like to mention that this will be the first visit by a French head of state to Hungary, that is, if we ignore the uninvited visit by Napoleon to your country.

"During the talks we also spoke about French-Hungarian relations. We found that on the political level these have developed significantly but in the economic and cultural sphere they have not yet attained the depth and content which we wish to see on both sides."

Jean Francois-Poncet left our country late this afternoon; a joint communique is to be issued on his visit.

Departure From Budapest

LD010853 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, July 31 (MTI)--French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet left Budapest on Thursday at the end of his official visit here. He was seen off at the Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

A communique has been issued in Budapest on the visit.

REPORTING ON FLOOD SITUATION CONTINUES

LD311130 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI)--Flood defense squads are invariably working hard at north-east and south-east Hungarian rivers. Fresh rainfall has posed new hardships before these workers: The past 24 hours recorded considerable quantity of rainfall in the Koros rivers region of south-eastern Hungary. The fresh waves of rain set off moderate swelling in the upper stretches of the Hortbbagy-Berettyo and the Sebes-Koros.

Flood protection squads working with machines are consolidating the surroundings of the dike burst on the right side of the double Koros in order to forestall further widening of the opening by water stream. They have not been able to begin as yet closing operations, because water stream from the double Koros has continued through the burst and there is a gap of approximately 10 cms between the level of the river and the outflow water.

The Hungarian section of River Tisza reached peak on Wednesday in the Tiszabercel Region. Further down it is still swelling. Water is receding in the upper stretch of Tisza as well as in Tur and Kraszna. River Bodrog is still rising at north-east Hungarian Sarspatak.

Flood protection alert is in operation along a total of 2000 kms of the defence line by rivers in the eastern part of the country. Out of this stretch, third degree alert is in operation along 627 kms by the Koros rivers, Bodrog and Kraszna.

Inland waters have inundated 96 thousand hectares including 32 thousand hectares of sown lands in the east Hungarian region. Third degree inland water defence is in operation in the areas under the Debrecen and Nyiregyhaza water conservancy authorities. As many as 10,500 people are taking part in the flood and inland water defence work in the Tisza valley. Their work is assisted by more than 1000 vehicles and machines.

Mihaly Korom, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi inspected flood and inland water defence operations on Wednesday.

SHAH STOPPED WHITE REVOLUTION 'HALFWAY' IN IRAN

LD280840 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Here is Gyorgy Onodi's commentary on the Shah's death:

He was a strange ruler, the last in line among such historic names as Xerxes and Darius. He wanted to emulate them. He thought that the millions which the natural wealth of the country, oil, provided in such abundance would gild the Peacock Throne just as in earlier days the armies of the great Persian emperors had done.

As a young man he was one of the royal playboys. Then he realized: If he remained the toy of powers at home and abroad he would soon lose his kingdom. Thus he proclaimed the much-advertised white revolution which, in its own way, was a truly revolutionary deed. The king of kings readied the funeral of the Iranian feudal system. In reality this was not a genuine revolution. Nonetheless, it did set something in motion. However, the road must be followed to the end: He who stops halfway and turns in another direction--as Reza Pahlavi did--must fall. This was the tragedy of the last ruler of Iran.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH IRAQ REVIEWED

LD311144 Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Budapest, 31 July, (MTI)--The Republic of Iraq has been for years the most important economic partner of Hungary among the developing countries. In 1979, the value of mutual deliveries was about 15 times higher than in 1972.

Until the early 1970's the Hungarian supplies had mostly been made up by consumer goods, but since 1972 the engineering products has accounted for 50 to 60 percent of the export volume. The standing joint commission for economic cooperation and the several inter-departmental mixed committees, which have been functioning since 1972 with the purpose of boosting business ties, have also played a part in this tendency. Hungarian enterprises have been engaged in a number of major economy development programs in Iraq. For example, the state farm of Babolna shipped 10 big egg-and meat-producing poultry farms, and 19 oil-wells have been commissioned by Hungarian borers in the Rumaylah and (?Jambur) fields. In 1974, a bus fitting plant built with Hungarian assistance started operation in Iskandariya. Moreover, some 700 Hungarian buses had been supplied to Baghdad and various provinces by 1976. A "Tungsram" lamp factory is in operation in Taji. The Hungarian transformer stations play an important part in the Iraqi program of village electrification, and Hungarian X-ray equipment and other medical applicances are in use at several Iraqi health institutions.

Crude oil is the chief commodity Hungary imports from Iraq, but the products of the advancing Iraqi industry (e.g. dates, syrup, textiles, etc.) are also beginning to make their way to the Hungarian market. Mutual department stores weeks are scheduled to be held in Baghdad and Budapest this year. The new Iraqi five-year plan (1981-1985) under elaboration calls for further dynamic improvements in economic activities, creating additional possibilities for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

Under a technical-scientific cooperation work-schedule of a few years' standing, 37 Hungarian experts are active in Iraq today and the number of Iraqi specialists receiving extension training in Hungary is over 100 on a yearly average.

DETAILS ON CONTINUING FLOOD SITUATION REPORTED

LD311504 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Summary] The crest wave on the Vistula River has reached Wloclawek but the waters are subsiding steadily without causing serious danger. Nevertheless, flood warnings are being maintained along the middle reaches of the river. A high water level on the middle and lower stretches of the Vistula will prevail for several days.

Heavy rains have raised the water level on rivers in the Walbrzych Voivodship, especially the Pilawa River where several hundred buildings have been flooded, several roads cut and considerable area of agricultural land waterlogged.

State, Local Roads Damage

LD010222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Summary] As a result of recent floods some 37 sections of state and 128 of local roads have been damaged. Among these is a section of the E-16 route flooded near the bridge over the Vistula in the vicinity of Torun, which is still closed to traffic. A collapsed bridge has closed the E-12 road near Przerzechzyn between Zabkowice Slaskie and Wroclaw. Also out of action is the northern part of the Bieszczady ring road which links Ustrzyki Dolne with Lesko.

Flood Alert Continued

AU011105 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Flood Alert Continues--Vistula Floodtide--Situation in Kujawy and Pomerania Is Improving--Changeable Weather Countrywide"]

[Summary] Despite a favorable weather forecast, in some areas of the country the rains continued with unabated intensity on 28 July. Following a cloudburst on 28 July over Sokolowo Podlaskie, Siedlce Voivodship, some production plants and many buildings were flooded and telephone and power cables were damaged.

On 28 July the flood alert was on in 22 voivodships, and in the past 24 hours it has been sounded in Bialystok, Radom and Siedlce voivodships, and canceled in Katowice and Krakow voivodships. The situation in southern Poland has improved as the swollen mountain streams have been absorbed by the San and the Vistula.

The Vistula flood tide passed Pulawy, Kazimierz Dolny and Annopol on 28 July. Intensive work is going on along the Vistula riverbed in central Poland to strengthen its embankments in expectation of the floodtide near Warsaw about noon on 29 July. The Vistula level around Warsaw has reached 5 meters and it may exceed on 29 July the 1960 level of 7.87 meters. Warsaw people have been asked not to loiter in the vicinity of the river.

The situation in Kujawy territory and Pomerania is gradually improving. Although the Barycza and the Odra canal waters in Leszno Voivodship are still running high, they no longer present any danger. The waterlogged lands in Bydgoszcz Voivodship are drying up in good weather. Flooded farms have been supplied with fodder, sunflower seeds, 6,000 tons of mineral fertilizers and 10,000 tons of fertilizing lime. In the southern areas of the voivodship the farmers have begun cutting rape.

More on Flood Hazards

AU011134 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jul 80 pp 1,2

[Report signed "CR": "Floodtide Between Zawichost and Modlin--Flood Alert Along Central Vistula"]

[Summary] Despite favorable weather forecasts, a violent storm broke out over Wroclaw on 29 July, again flooding many garden plots along the Odra and cellars in many houses. The Vistula high tide from Zawichost upward has exceeded the alert level by 1.4 meters and the San high tide at its confluence with the Vistula has exceeded the alert level by 1.75 meters. This tide is most atypical in that it is slow, causing leaks in embankments and posing dangers. All leaks are stopped immediately. Some 51,000 sandbags, 10,000 torches and three large water pumps have been rushed from Krakow to meet additional needs.

Rural parishes in the Zawichost and Annopol areas are now facing the greatest dangers. Up to noon on 29 July almost 500 people were evacuated from the threatened villages. In some cases people in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship were inoculated against typhus and tetanus. The Krzeszow road between Rzeszow and Bilgoraj and the Chwalowice road between Stalowa Wola and Annopol are impassable.

In Lublin Voivodship the most serious situation is prevaling in Kazimierz Dolny, where embankments have reached the bursting point. The Vistula level in Pulawy has reached 6.66 meters, which is 1.16 meters above the alert level. Leaks in the Vistula embankments are being stopped everywhere. The level of the Wieprz is giving no reason for concern.

Radom Voivodship has reported a drop in the Vistula level of 10 cm, but the situation in the Magnuszew rural parish was critical and some 3,000 sandbags had to be used to stop leaks in the Vistula embankment. Intensive work is going on to raise the level of the 1.5 km-long road between Kolonia Nadwislanska and Solec, which forms part of the Vistula embankment. The road protects about 1,500 hectares of farmland and 500 farms against floods.

Information from the other areas of the country indicates that the floods have been conquered, even though the situation is difficult in places.

WOJTASZEK, VRHOVEC TOASTS AT OFFICIAL DINNER

Wojtaszek Toast

LD282014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Report on toast by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek at dinner in honor of SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec in Jablonna, Poland on 28 July]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 July, (TANJUG)--In stressing his pleasure about yet another meeting which has made it possible to continue the talks began in Belgrade a year ago, the Polish minister of foreign affairs said, in toasting his guest, that Josip Vrhovec's visit to Poland is not merely a confirmation of the successful development of the relations, cooperation and friendship between the People's Republic of Poland and the SFRY, but that it also represents an appropriate opportunity for a joint discussion of the possibilities of further deepening and expanding these relations for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

The traditional ties of friendship and the mutually useful cooperation which exist between Poland and Yugoslavia have firm and jointly developed foundations, Emil Wojtaszek said.

What should be stressed in this connection first of all is the major and lasting significance of the direct and friendly meetings between leaders of our two countries and peoples, of Comrade Josip Broz Tito and Comrade Edward Gierek. The person of the prominent political worker in the international communist movement, of the great statesman, revolutionary and patriot, the friend of the Polish people will always remain alive in our country.

The ties of friendship and sympathies which link the peoples of Poland and Yugoslavia are very significant both for our current relations as well as our future relations.

Therefore, as we have already noted during our talks today, we are pleased with the constant and frequent Polish-Yugoslav contacts at all levels and in every sphere. It is with satisfaction that we note the progress achieved in economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and in the sphere of information. We also note postive results in the cooperation between social organizations and twinned cities.

The constructive cooperation of leading forces of our socialist countries--the Polish United Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia--is of fundamental significance for the development and consolidation of Polish-Yugoslav relations in every sphere.

We advocate the expansion and further promotion of our cooperation and we are convinced that this cooperation represents a fundamental factor in consolidating socialist construction in our countries and that it contributes to socialism and peace in the world.

Esteemed comrades, the continuous deepening of the comprehensive cooperation with socialist countries represents one of the chief preconditions in Poland's foreign policy. This is the sole and tested way which guarantees the successful socialist development of our country. As a participant in and member of the political-defensive Warsaw Treaty, Poland consistently advocates the consolidation of the forces of socialism, their unity and solidarity in efforts to preserve peace, detente, security and equitable international relations. Our endeavors are broadly presented in the constructive program adopted at the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Treaty member countries. We are affirming these endeavors with our activities and initiatives at the international level.

We attach particular significance to the efforts to halt the arms race and to the opening of the path to efficient disarmament. It is from our efforts that the well known proposal of Comrade Edward Gierek stems. This initiative proposes that the conference devoted to military detente and disarmament in Europe be held in Poland's capital. We are pleased that this proposal has received recognition and support at the international level.

The present complex situation in international relations, Emil Wojtaszek continued, and the tension which is the result of last year's decisions of the NATO pact and a consequence of the activization of the antidetente forces require all countries and social forces more than ever to involve themselves consistently in the preservation and development of the dialogue between East and West. A conspicuous example of such an effort, the Polish minister said, was the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, which was held in Warsaw and in which Edward Gierek participated as well.

The lastest proposals of the USSR, regarding the opening of talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, are of major significance for the cause of detente, Emil Wojtaszek said. The latest proposals by the socialist countries, which were set forth during the Vienna talks, also deserve attention, he added. We hope that they will permit a resolution to the existing delay in these negotiations.

We attach great importance, Emil Wojtaszek said, to the forthcoming Madrid meeting which, with the goodwill of all participating countries, could become a major step along the way to a return to a climate of trust and genuine progess in political and military detente.

We consistently work for the elimination of focal points of crisis in the world today and for the development of relations between countries on the principles of peaceful co-existence. Our efforts are channelled into the complete implementation of these principles and run parallel with our support for the equitable aspirations of peoples who wish to live in peace and freedom.

We highly appraise Socialist Yugoslavia's contribution to the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation. I would also like to stress, Emil Wojtaszek said, the large positive role which the movement of nonaligned countries, in which Yugoslavia has been a very active participant from the very beginning, plays on an international scale.

Because of their historic experience and geographical positions Poland and Yugoslavia have a moral right and obligation to resist all attempts to violate the foundations of security and cooperation in Europe and in the world. We remember our tragic experience from World War II and we know how much peoples suffered to be able to live in freedom and peace. I would like to say that I am convinced that as in the past, our two countries will in the future make an active contribution to the consolidation of detente, peace and cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade Vrhovec, Poland and Yugoslavia are linked by lasting bonds of friendship and cooperation. These are the values which we should jointly strengthen and develop for the benefit of our countries and people, on behalf of socialism and peace. Deep sentiments of friendship and reciprocal respect between our peoples are a significant precondition of cooperation between our two socialist countries. I am convinced that our present talks will serve the same objective well, Emil Wojtaszek said in conclusion. He then raised his glass to the further all-round development and prosperity of Socialist Yugoslavia, to the leading forces of the two countries and peoples, the Polish United Workers' Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, to friendship and all-round cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia, and to the health of Josip Vrhovec and of all Yugoslav friends present at the dinner.

Vrhovec Toast

LD282100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Toast by SFRY Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec at a dinner given in his honor by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek in Jablonna, Poland on 28 July--quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 July, (TANJUG)--"Esteemed comrade minister, dear friend: I would like to thank you sincerely for the warm hospitality and for the expressions of friendship and words of tribute which you have addressed to my country.

The friendship between our peoples was being created and strengthened during those crucial moments when fascist hordes, getting ready to conquer Europe, wanted to jeopardize the existence of our peoples.

Our spirit of freedom and the resolve not to bow our heads before violence were not shaken even by the immeasurable suffering and terrible casualties which our peoples had to endure to be able to live in freedom a life worthy of man.

I am happy to be able to say that in the development of their mutual relations our two countries firmly march along the path mapped out by Comrades Tito and Gierek.

Our cooperation is inspired by the desire that it should benefit our peoples who in their respective countries are making great efforts to build socialism and to make their lives better and happier. We sincerely rejoice over the successes which you are implementing in this respect.

We are convinced that the enrichment of the forms and of the substance of our cooperation and a dynamic program of links and communications between our peoples contribute to even better knowledge, mutual understanding and reciprocal respect as essential values of the consolidation of friendship between our people.

I venture to say that with this cooperation we are making a significant contribution to the affirmation of the principles which are the substance of peaceful coexistence.

In our relations we have oriented ourselves permanently to full respect of the principle of sovereignty and independence, to the respect for the difference which logically exist, and to a consistent recognition of the right of every nation to choose its path of development and its way of life in keeping with its own needs and wishes.

It is very important to affirm these principles even more forcefully at a time when, unfortunately, in various parts of the world they are infrequently placed in jeopardy.

Our world is still burdened by many dangers. Among the biggest of these dangers we include the use of force in international relations and recourse to military interventions, interference in internal affairs and the imposition of somebody else's will on sovereign countries, various forms of foreign domination and the attempt to subordinate the interests of independent and sovereign countries to the so-called global strategic concepts.

In the acute crisis of our time, such as those in the south of Africa, in the Near and Middle East, in Central and Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world we see a constant threat to peace and security not only of these regions but of the world as a whole.

It is our deep conviction that the way out of these crises can be found by political means only if it is based on the acceptance of the independence and independent decision-making of the people concerning their own future.

If we want to prevent a return into the muddy waters of the cold war and renew detente in the world we must all display the highest degree of political judiciousness and responsibility. We owe this to the peoples of the world who seek peace and security so that they can devote their abilities to constructive work and their own progress.

We are aware of the fact that the existence of military-political groupings is the product of historic development and reality in which we live. However, we are also convinced that everything should be done to ensure that bloc rivalries and the tendency to maintain bloc divisions do not become dominant elements in the world.

This means that the international community must be constantly and actively involved in the strengthening of everything which contributes to the overcoming of bloc divisions and the consistent application of the principles of the UN Charter in international life.

We deeply believe that the affirmation of these critieria must be fully expressed in the approach to every specific crisis and problem of today's world.

This also refers to the need to halt once and for all the continuously growing arms race, as well as to the need of the industrially developed world to understand that the resolution of crucial growth problems of developing countries and the building of the new economic order represent mankind's vital interest in equal benefit for all.

We believe that at this time particular attention should be paid to the consolidation of detente on our continent.

It is encouraging that there is a general conviction that the Madrid meeting will offer us an appropriate opportunity to make new moves in the direction of implementing the Helsinki concept of cooperation and security in Europe.

This is of particular importance because what is at stake is the continent containing the greatest concentration of means of destruction and military forces of the two confronting military-political groups. The easing of tension in European relations would benefit not only our continent but would serve the consolidation of the relaxation of tension in the world and the transformation of detente into a universal process.

We are interested in having European relations based on the consistent application of the basic principles of the Final Act; having the contents of all the baskets implemented constantly and in a balance way; and in concrete steps being taken to strengthen trust and military detente. We shall also make our full contribution so that the Madrid meeting will be in a position to adopt decision on the convening of a European conference on disarmament.

Yugoslavia wishes to be an active member of the European and international community because it is deeply convinced that world peace is indivisible and that the state of relations in the world represents the vital interests of all countries.

We are a nonaligned country and the policy of nonalignment represents our lasting and unchanging orientation.

Nonalignment is today an historically confirmed reality which manifests the aspirations of mankind to live in peace, security, independence and equality.

The policy of nonalignment inspires our entire international activity and represents the foundation on which our relations with all countries, including the socialist countries, are built. The nonaligned policy also directs all our efforts in the construction of equitable and fruitful relations of cooperation with all of our neighbors based on full respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and noninterference.

We wish to contribute, with our peaceful policy, to world peace, equitable cooperation and the general progress of mankind. We believe that these are the ideals which also inspire the policy of your country and this makes our cooperation even more important.

It is in this spirit that I wish to raise my glass to Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to your health and to the health of your associates, to the prosperity of Poland and the friendship of our peoples.

PAP Version

LD290450 Warsaw PAP in English 2011 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Speaking during the meeting [as received], Minister Wojtaszek emphasized the great and lasting importance of the friendly meetings of Josip Broz Tito and Edward Gierek for the development of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia. He pointed with satisfaction to the progressing cooperation of the two countries in the realms of economy, science, technology, culture and other fields and said that Poland is in favour of broadening and further perfecting this cooperation.

Minister Wojtaszek voiced satisfaction over the fact that Edward Gierek's proposal to host here a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe is winning support on the international arena. He stated that Poland attaches great importance to the meeting in Madrid, which could constitute a major step forward on the road meant to restore the climate of confidence and real headway in the cause of political and military detente. Minister Wojtaszek pointed to the positive role played by Yugoslavia in the international life.

He voiced the conviction that the present talks will promote the consolidation and development of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation.

Josip Vrhovec stated that Yugoslavia's relations with Poland are based on the principles of respect for sovereignty and independence and that they take into account the specificity of international development and the international position of each state.

The speaker stressed the need to eventually arrest the steadily growing arms race. We hold the view, said he, that at the moment special attention should be paid to the efforts designed to consolidate detente on this continent.

Minister Vrhovec declared that his country will make an effort so that the Madrid meeting takes a decision to convene a European conference on disarmament.

WERBLAN RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP HEAD URBANY

LD312200 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Warsaw, 31 July, (PAP)--Leader of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, Rene Urbany, came to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

Today, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Andrzej Werblan met with Rene Urbany. The two reviewed the international situation, stressed the significance of the consistent struggle of communists and all progressive forces for peace and detente, and the important role played in this struggle by the Paris meeting of European communist and workers' parties.

Andrzej Werblan and Rene Urbany discussed current problems of the activities of the two parties and agreed upon the steps to further intensify cooperation between the PUWP and the Communist Party of Luxembourg developed in an atmosphere of friendship and based on the firm principles of proletarian internationalism.

'PROVOCATIVE' SPECTATORS DURING COMANECI PERFORMANCE NOTED

WA012345 Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 5

[Article: "Facts Which Prove, Without Any Doubt, That the Olympic Spirit Has Been Relegated to Second Place"]

[Text] Before the individual competition, the team of judges for the beam was changed and the Polish judge Lidia Kononka, who gave Nadia Comaneci a score of 9.80, was "promoted."

There was an "unpublished" measure of the officials, which was later abandoned, to favor behind-the-scenes arrangements: no protest would be allowed because this would result in the rejudging of the score and the score given by the main judge would enter into the average.

The drawing of lots for performing was not carried out in the presence of all the members of the Executive Committee as the regulation stipulates.

A policy of harassment, intended to tire our gymnasts, was affirmed and, therefore, the electronic screen was slow in operating from the very first set.

[There was] a provocative atmosphere on the part of some spectators during the time of the performances of our gymnasts.

Polish, GDR Judges Criticized

WA012346 Bucharest SCINTEIA TINERETULUI in Romanian 26 Jul 80 p 5

[Telephone report from Vasile Cabulea, special correspondent covering the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow: "In Gymnastics--The Real Games Were Played Behind the Scenes"]

[Excerpts] The coalition unleashed against the triple Olympic champion in Montreal operated like an infernal machine. From the very first day of the competition, the teams of judges worked systematically to prevent Nadia Comaneci from receiving very high scores. The judges and the officials at the judging table reached their peak with the contest on the beam when, in opposition to reality, they gave her a 9.85, a score which amazed spectators and the newsmen. Before this score, Nadia was the absolute Olympic champion.

The so-called "Nadia danger" was imminent. It was not desired that the heroine of Montreal should continue to be in the forefront of world gymnastics. They acted without the most elementary scruples, without shame, violating the morals of sports and the Olympic ideal, against Nadia and against our gymnasts. One of the preventive measures of the officials was to reject any protest (a measure which was later abandoned). Allowing a protest automatically means rejudging the score and changing it and the score given by the principal judge enters into the calculation of the average. Before the individual competition on Thursday evening, the team of judges for the beam competition was changed. The Polish judge Lidia Kononka, "promoted" in Olympic competition, appeared on the team. She did her job, paying back those who had placed confidence in her! She was the second judge who gave Nadia a 9.80 on the beam. The other was the Soviet judge Lidia Ivanova. What criteria served as a basis for the judgment of these two judges? The principal judge refused to note the score on the computer. The chairman of the technical commission of the International Gymnastics Federation, Ellen Berger (German Democratic Republic), the right hand [person] of the chairman [of the federation], Yuri Titov, came to the judges' stand and threatened Maria Simionescu, the head of the team of judges for the beam. [paragraph continues]

In addition, she tried to mislead her by saying that, with an average of 9.85, Nadia was in first place alongside Davidova. But our representative was not convinced. The score of 9.85 was a serious error in judging and, even more, it was a betrayal of truth and of justice in sports. Thus, for the first time in the history of the gymnastics competitions, a man, a representative of the board of judges, Kolog-Nomus, director of the competition, pressed the button on the electronic board.

It is regrettable and downright revolting to see how people who are charged with monitoring the observance of sacred principles of sports competition--honor, uprightness, impartiality--are often protagonists of behind-the-scenes machinations which do not benefit sports in general or those who try, at any price, to gain by means of them. So, we ask, what good is all this? We doubt that the whole world, millions and millions of eyes which see the real thing, can be tricked by any score, by any injustice, by any theft.

Let us hope that in the coming days of competition the sports ethic and the Olympic spirit will triumph so that what happened in women's gymnastics will not be repeated.

CEAUSESCU-'ARAFAT TALKS CONTINUE IN NEPTUN

AU311107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 30, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met in Neptun resort Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The talks were attended by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Participating were also 'Abd al-Mushin Abu Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee of the PLO, official spokesman of the PLO, Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Committee of the "al-Fatah" organization, Khalid ash-Shaykh, permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Bucharest.

The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed their profound satisfaction at continuing the friendly dialogue on bilateral and international matters of joint interest, stressing that the present meeting is a fresh important moment in the development of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Organization, between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people.

During the talks, reference was made to the relations of close friendship, solidarity and active collaboration between the RCP and the PLO, between the Romanian and Palestinian peoples, relations that have witnessed an ascending and productive course in the last few years. Likewise, both sides expressed the willingness to steadily expand and strengthen these good relations, to mutual interest, in the interest of peace, cooperation and progress in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat also exchanged opinions on aspects of the current international situation, especially on the latest developments in the Middle East and on the ways of achieving a just and lasting peace in the area.

Stress was laid, on this occasion as well, on the necessity of settling the Middle East situation, of establishing a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from all the territories occupied in 1967, to a solution to the Palestinian people's issue, on the basis of its right to self-determination, to set up an independent Palestinian state included, in which it can order its life freely, in keeping with its legitimate national aspirations. It was highlighted that one cannot conceive of an equitable solution in the Middle East without a solution to the Palestinian issue which is an essential component of the settlement of the situation in the area.

It was agreed that, under the current international circumstances, more intense and concrete action should be undertaken towards extinguishing the hotbed of conflict existing for such a long time in the Middle East, towards a comprehensive and lasting settlement, towards establishing peace in the area, fact which fully corresponds with the general interests of peace and security the world over.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat appreciated the adoption with a majority of votes by the U.N. General Assembly, convened in a special session, of the resolution on that matter.

Both sides reasserted that the settlement of the Palestinian issue, of the Middle East situation required the participation of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole representative, on an equal footing with all the other sides concerned.

Chairman Yasir 'Arafat warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the consistent stand of the Romanian Communist Party, of Romania, of the leader of the Romanian party and state himself in support of the Palestinian people's cause, of the achievement of its right to self-determination, to build its own independent state.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the unflinching determination of the Romanian Communist Party, of the Romanian Government, of the Romanian people to further grant political, diplomatic, material and moral support to the Palestinian people's just cause, to its fight for attaining its national aspiration and rights, for doing everything possible to build an equitable and durable peace in the Middle East.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES OAU SECRETARY GENERAL KODJO

AU311947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Jul (AGERPRES)--On Thursday, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania received in Neptun resort Edem Kodjo, secretary-general of the Organization of African Union, now on a visit to Romania.

The OAU secretary-general was highly appreciative of the active support granted by Romania, by her president to the African peoples' struggle for national liberation, against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, for the consolidation of their national independence and sovereignty, for a self-reliant economic and social development, pointing in this context to the prestige enjoyed among the African peoples by the Romania head of state who carries on an intense activity in the service of peace, collaboration and understanding among nations, of the attainment of all peoples' ideals of liberty, independence and progress, of mankind's major desiderata.

During the talks stress was laid on the steady evolution of the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the African countries in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other domains of joint interest, the wish being expressed to intensify and deepen those relations for the benefit of the peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

Approached were also aspects of the present-day international life, concern being expressed over the world complex situation which keeps being tense following the intensification of the policy of strength and dictate, of redividing the zones of influence, following the violation of peoples' right to develop freely, independently, without any outside immixture. In that context it was assessed that the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and respect for national independence must be resumed and continued, the states of conflict and tension existing in various parts of the world settled by political means, by negotiations, the arms race stopped, the military expenditures reduced, the course towards detente, peace and independence strengthened in keeping with the fundamental interests and legitimate aspirations of all the peoples.

It was also emphasized that, under the present circumstances, the unity of action and the solidarity of the developing countries must be consolidated with a view to eradicating underdevelopment, to bridging the gaps between the rich and poor countries--consequences of the long period of colonialist and imperialist domination--to building a new international economic order grounded on equity and justice. In this connection the importance was stressed of the thorough preparation of this year's UN special session devoted to the new international economic order.

Shown being full support to the national liberation struggle of the peoples in Africa and throughout the world satisfaction was expressed at the victory won by the Zimbabwe people which proves once more the people's will to put a definite end to foreign domination, to step on the road of a new, self-reliant development. [sentence as received] Both sides highlighted the importance of the struggle for Namibia's independence, against racial policy in South Africa.

The determination of Romania and of the OAU was reasserted to further cooperate ever closer in order to make their contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, against the policy of domination and oppression, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all the peoples. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere, participating was Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ITALIAN CP OFFICIAL IN NEPTUN

AU311929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Text] Bucharest, 31 Jul (AGERPRES)--On July 31, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in Neptun resort Giorgio Napolitano, member of the Direction [as received] of the Italian Communist Party, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. During the interview, information was exchanged on the current and future preoccupations of the two parties.

The resolve of the RCP and the ICP was expressed to further develop relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity with the other communist and workers' parties on the basis of equal rights, observance of each party's right to independently elaborate its revolutionary tactics and strategy, on non-interference in domestic affairs. Reiterated was also their determination to expand relations with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all the progressive forces in the struggle for peace, international collaboration, democracy and social progress, for the attainment of the peoples' fundamental interests and aspirations.

Stress was laid on the two parties' concerns for the great issues confronting mankind today, on the importance of intensified efforts by the communist and workers' parties, by the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, by all peoples towards resuming and furthering the policy of peace, detente and respect for national independence and sovereignty. Emphasis was also placed on the necessity of settling the states of tension and conflict still existing in various parts of the world by political means, by negotiations, of eliminating the policy of pressure, of threat or use force from interstate relations.

With regard to the situation on the European Continent where military effectives and armaments are steadily increasing, ever more numerous mass destruction means, nuclear included, are being accumulated, highlighted was the need for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting so that it should give a fresh impulse to the translation into fact of the Helšinki Final Act, to the strengthening of collaboration among the European states and particularly lead to tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament, of lower military expenditure, open fresh prospects to peace, detente, security and collaboration on the continent.

Both sides underlined the importance of adopting practical, efficient measures of disarmament, of nuclear one in particular. Highlighted was also the necessity of enhanced efforts towards eradicating underdevelopment, narrowing down economic gaps among states and building a new international economic order.

During the interview, reference was made to the good relations of friendship, solidarity and close collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party, grounded on mutual esteem and regard, and the wish was expressed to expand and amplify those relations. Highlighted being the good relations established between Romania and Italy, expressed was the determination of the two parties to further act for the amplification and deepening of those relations, in the interests of the two friendly countries and peoples, of the general cause of detente, peace and security in Europe and the world over. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S ILIESCU CITED ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD301407 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Jul 80 p 6

[Mats Lundegaard Dispatch: "Support for Disarmament"]

[Text] Bucharest, Thursday 24 July--Romania is chiefly famous for pursuing a foreign policy which has displayed obstinate independence vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

As early as 1958 the Romanians succeeded in getting rid of the Russian troops that were stationed in the country.

In 1968 Bucharest protested unusually sharply against the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

And this year there have been strong protests against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

One can ask oneself how this is possible. Did the Soviet Union have its hands so full with the conflict with China that it could be persuaded to recall its soldiers from Romania? Was Romania, with its hardline domestic policy, its poor economy and its "geopolitical position," that is, the fact that it is situated far from Western Europe and close to the enormous Russian land mass, not considered either in 1968 or today as a security risk?

Has the Soviet Union never threatened Romania?

"No," replied Ambassador Marin Iliescu of the Foreign Ministry in Bucharest. "The Soviet Union has not necessarily always appreciated our policies. We have had disagreements on a number of points, but our relations have always been good. The Soviet Union is our great neighbor and our largest trade partner, but that does not have any effect on our independence, of course.

Ambassador Iliescu points out that Romania has good relations with all socialist states, with the emphasis on "all."

Naturally, we talk about Afghanistan. He does not see events there as a crisis in themselves but as a measure of greater tension in the world as a whole. "Afghanistan is only a symptom of the tensions in the world, a culmination," he said. "Afghanistan did not cause the crisis we have just gone through, which is also the crisis which we see as without doubt the most serious since World War II. There are other causes of the unrest in world politics."

He enumerates a few.

Most basic and important is the gap between the rich and poor in the world--people and nations. It is growing despite all good intentions and it has a direct and indirect influence on all international politics.

"Inequality always causes antagonisms."

But also rearmament, in his opinion, is a source of continual unrest. It seems to have replaced the politics of detente and nothing is being done here either to change the situation.

"We have never had such powers to destroy ourselves as we have today," he said. "For every man, woman and child on the earth there is [the equivalent of] 4 tons of dynamite in military explosives. Never before have world politics been the 'to be or not to be' they are today."

Romania has taken a number of initiatives intended to stop the arms race. It has taken action in the United Nations on the question, in collaboration with Sweden, for example. It has proposed demilitarized zones in Europe, a freeze on the superpowers' defense budgets and a ban on nuclear arms. They are all proposals that have been called utopian.

"But we are not really utopians," Ambassador Iliescu said. "We know that this whole question is incredibly complicated and that the road to success is long and hard. But disarmament is the key question in the world today and no efforts must be spared in seeking to achieve this.

We also spoke about a dangerous new readiness to use military means to solve political conflicts, but he uses both the Soviet Union in Afghanistan and France in Africa as examples. "And as far as Afghanistan is concerned," he said, "we must not forget the considerable help that the forces hostile to the government are receiving from outside."

But all is not gloom and crisis. Giscard d'Estaing's and Helmut Schmidt's soundings of the Soviet Union in the early part of the summer must be seen as promoting detente. And so are the American hints that NATO would not be unwilling to discuss once again the new nuclear missile rearmament in Europe (which Romania has been opposed to the whole time).

"We know that the Soviet Union feels threatened, but in our opinion it would be possible to achieve a balance of power while disarming. This is to a great extent the responsibility of the superpowers, and it could be our task to help them reach negotiation situations, positions of understanding."

Romania's foreign policy has the formal goal of cooperation transcending all national boundaries and respect for the right of every nation to independence, self-determination and freedom. Romania also has good relations outside the socialist bloc. Since 1965 Romania has doubled the number of states with which it has diplomatic relations.

"We have intensified our cooperation with the developing countries," Ambassador Iliescu said. "The Third World is a political force in the making."

Much of this political activity--like domestic policy--is led by President Nicolae Ceausescu personally. He travels the world tirelessly. In his 15 years in office he has visited 71 countries and welcomed 64 heads of state or government to Bucharest. In the last few days he has been in Paris and in November he will come to Sweden. It is probable that the chief topics for discussion during his visit will be trade policy and perhaps a renewal of joint efforts on disarmament policy.

"Our president believes in continual active work in this field, in the importance of meeting people face to face, and most of all in the importance of negotiating political solutions. It is the only alternative that there is in our time."

SCINTEIA PRAISES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH EGYPT

AU240927 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jul 80 p 5

[Nicolae N. Lupu Article: "The National Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt"]

[Excerpt] Land reclamation from the desert, the development and modernization of agriculture are only one aspect of the diligent activity performed by the Egyptian people aimed at their country's transformation and flourishing. If almost 30 years ago Egypt had to resort to imports of the most insignificant industrial product, today it has its own largely developing industry making a decisive contribution to using its national riches for its own benefit. In the course of 1979, the country's industrial output recorded an increase of 560 million pounds compared with the preceding year. Great successes were also achieved in reconstruction work in areas afflicted by the war. Thus, an important stage in reactivating the Suez Canal, which was returned to navigation 5 years ago, will be the conclusion in October this year of the first stage of work aimed at widening and deepening that famous canal.

Inspired by feelings of militant solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people and of all peoples for independent development, for progress and well-being, the Romanian people are following with keen interest the efforts made by the Egyptian people. Relations of friendship and cooperation have been established between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt based on fully equal rights and mutual advantage. A decisive contribution to this positive development was made by the agreements and understandings concluded during the frequent meetings between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat, which opened up broad prospects for Romanian-Egyptian cooperation at the most varied levels. Thus, a substantial increase in the volume of trade exchange was recorded in the past years and a number of important cooperation ventures took place, including the [Al Mex] (Alexandria) soda products plant, the sulphuric acid plant of [Abu Za'bal] put into operation in 1979 and the phosphate processing complex of [Hamrawayn] which is still under construction. At the same time, various sectors of the Egyptian economy are using tractors and jeep-type vehicles built in cooperation with our country and railroads employ locomotives and cars built in Romania. In the spirit of understanding concluded at the summit level, the talks which took place in January this year between the prime minister of the Romanian Government and his Egyptian counterpart identified definite ways and means to further expand and diversify bilateral cooperation.

Fully in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples, the upward trend of Romanian-Egyptian multifaceted cooperation is also an important contribution to the cause of peace, progress and international cooperation.

CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS ADOPTS BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PROJECTIONS

LD311606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 31 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--At today's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, chaired by Zoran Polic, decisions were adopted on the unfied projection of the balance of payments and foreign currency of the country for 1980 and the determination of the overall amount of foreign currency for the federation's needs this year. According to these documents, the balance of payments deficit for the country will not exceed the limit of 2 billion.

Likewise, exports in the entire country will increase by 34.9 percent and imports by 0.2 percent. Bosnia-Hercegovina has undertaken to increase exports by 29.2 percent and imports by 17.3 percent; Croatia will increase exports by 32 percent and at the same time decrease imports by 6 percent; Montenegro's exports will grown by 21.3 percent and imports by 34.4 percent; Macedonia will deliver 34.4 percent and more goods to foreign buyers than last year while imports will be reduced by 6.1 percent; exports from Slovenia will be increased by 34.7 percent and imports reduced by 10 percent; Serbia's exports will be 38.9 percent greater and imports will be reduced by 3.2 percent; the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, according to the adopted projection, will increase exports by 31.6 percent and imports by 23.3 percent, while Vojvodina's exports will be 45.4 percent higher and its imports 18.2 percent higher.

KOSOVO SAWP OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU311642 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Jul 80 p 5

[Dusica Petkovic and Murteza Daci report on interview with Saban Hiseni, president of the Commission for International Relations of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo--place and date not given]

[Excerpts] The reason for this interview on democratization and socialization of foreign policy was the recent speech by Saban Hiseni, president of the Commission for International Relations of the Provincial Conference of the SAWP of Kosovo, at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. In his speech, Hiseni presented in an extensive and interesting way examples from Kosovo's practice of democratization of foreign policy, informing the working people and citizens, and the way the SAWP works in these activities.

[Question] Our first question referred precisely to the experiences and the practice of the SAWP in the Province of Kosovo concerning the socialization of foreign policy and the increasing participation of all strata of society in formulating foreign policy and deciding on how it should be conducted.

[Answer] As we all know, foreign policy was until recently--until only a few years ago--in a certain way the privilege of others, at least as far as the province is concerned. It was believed that lesser social units, especially in the province, had no role in the formation of foreign policy. I could say that even relations with neighbors were in some way imposed on us as models which do not suit the overall Yugoslav foreign policy.

With the increasing democratization of relations in our society, our province has become an equal subjective factor in the formulation and implementation of foreign policy just as it is in internal policy.

[Question] In your speech in the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference you attached special significance to informing to the widest possible extent the working people and citizens about international trends and Yugoslavia's foreign policy. What can you say about the functioning of this information effort in the province?

[Answer] Yes, we do think that information is the basic prerequisite for the socialization of foreign policy.

It is known that some neighboring countries have inundated us with propaganda--indeed, more so in the past and less now--which was partly also directed toward the province. We have decided to present this directly to the people and to inform our people, and the results have been very good. When we frankly inform our citizen what is said in this propaganda--that he allegedly does not self-manage, that he lives poorly, that he is not equal, and so forth--we need no better explanation.

Information is therefore an important, essential precondition for further progress in the democratization of our foreign policy. For the purpose of such activities, we must be better organized in the SAWP and we must broadly organize meetings in the communes, in local communities and in large urban centers.

In the province we now have a form for such activity--SAWP public forums--in all large communal centers, although not yet in all the communes. For instance, such public forums are active in Pristina, Kosovska Mitrovica, Pec, Prizren, Uroseva , Djakovica and Gnjilane. Sociopolitical workers, diplomats and representatives of the other countries visiting the province appear at these public forums. The citizens are greatly interested in this form of information. They participate actively, ask numerous questions and, as a rule, get exhaustive answers.

At such a forum recently, a guest from another country worked up a proper "sweat" in replying after his lecture to several questions concerning his assertions, such as the one about conflictless situations in socialist society and so forth.

Principles of Good Neighborliness

[Question] You have said that the process of informing working people and citizens worked better in border towns because of greater interest and because the subjects are of vital importance to these people.

[Answer] For instance, in Prizren, Pec, Djakovica and Dragas, we discuss all matters quite frankly, and not only with the members of the League of Communists and members of committees. We have had exceptional results and have experienced an exceptional frankness in the general approach in Djakovica. Public meetings discuss ot only the policy of some neighboring countries but also some of our individuals who, for instance, make statements abroad. It is reported what they did or what they said there. No other sanctions beyond this are necessary for these people.

Our province has more intensive relations with Albania than other parts of the country. There is an increasing opening and a tendency toward cooperation, but of course differences are present between the two countries in their internal development and their views on some international questions.

Speaking about the relations with neighboring Albania, Hiseni pointed out that they have been developing in harmony with the undiminished attention that our country pays to good relations with all the neighboring countries on the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the borders, noninterference and full equality. [paragraph continues]

These principles, he said, have been consistently incorporated into all our activities involving the neighboring countries and they remain our lasting orientation in our relations with Albania, too. This is an important contribution to overall relations and stability in this region and is of essential interest to all the peoples of this part of Europe and beyond.

We receive here from 5 to 10 groups from Albania every month. Of course, we do not want to prevent such visits by any measures, but it is left to us to get organized in a self-managing and political way, for we are in favor of an opening, but an opening that leads to good-neighborly cooperation. We will not allow what previously happened when attempts were made through this cooperation to speak here, on this soil, about an allegedly bad system in Yugoslavia and how cooperation with Kosovo does not mean cooperation with Yugoslavia.

We have not achieved something that is very essential: All our subjects--certainly there are some exceptions--in cooperation with Albania are precisely a factor for rapprochement between our two countries. This means that we have achieved a situation in which this cooperation is not reduced to relations between Albania and Kosovo, although it is quite natural that the intensity of cooperation with Kosovo is greater and stronger than with other regions, for instance Slovenia. This is so for well-known reasons: because of the culture and language of a part of the people here. But Albania now has contacts also with Titograd, Belgrade and Skopje. I want to stress that our people and our contacts have a great share in this achievement, contributing to eliminating the belief that cooperation with Kosovo does not mean cooperation with Yugoslavia.

[Question] Let us return to information in border regions.

[Answer] Greater interest does exist in the border regions. This involves something ranging from family links to neighborliness. There are cases in some communes, for instance in Dragas, where one half of the family life in Shistavec, a neighboring Albanian village. The people sometimes call to each other across the meadows and across the mountain, so that this, too, is an element making people interested in what is going on there and how we, our country, look at it.

In these border places we have had no pronounced cases of either nationalist or irredentist views, at least in the past few years, I may say 10 years or more. It is interesting to note that the people in the border regions are subjected to a greater "bombardment" of propaganda, television and radio broadcasts, but they are fully devoted to our reality, because they are better informed, through their relatives, of how one lives there and what the system is like.

In our talks we never tend to denigrate the system in another country, but affirm our system and our values.

WHO IS BEING TOLD THAT?

JUST THINK, WHEN SOMEBODY THERE TELLS OUR PEASANT: "YOU HAVE NO EQUALITY IN YOUR COUNTRY!" WHO IS BEING TOLD THAT? OR WHEN IT IS SAID, "SELF-MANAGEMENT IN YUGOSLAVIA IS THE ANTITHESIS OF EQUALITY" OR "IT DOES NOT BRING EQUALITY," WHAT IS IT, IF IT IS NOT SELF-MANAGEMENT? IN OTHER WORDS, WE IN YUGOSLAVIA--AS A NATIONALITY, AS ALBANIANS--HAVE NEVER HAD GREATER EQUALITY THAN IN THE PROCESS OF SELF-MANAGEMENT AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF SOCIETY. THEREFORE THERE IS NO NEED FOR MUCH PERSUASION HERE NOR FOR MUCH TALKING. ONE ONLY HAS TO PRESENT WHAT IS WRITTEN THERE AND WHAT IS SAID THERE. [paragraph continues]

AND THUS IT IS SUFFICIENT FOR OUR CITIZEN, WHETHER EDUCATED OR UNEDUCATED, TO GRASP THE TREND OF THESE ATTACKS WHICH CHIEFLY BOIL DOWN TO THE NEED TO ATTACK YUGOSLAVIA AND OUR SYSTEM FROM TIME TO TIME FOR THEIR OWN INTERNAL RESONS, FOR YUGOSLAVIA BOTH AS A SELF-MANAGING COUNTRY AND AN EQUAL COMMUNITY IS SOMETHING THAT DOES NOT SUIT A CERTAIN REGIME OR IDEOLOGY, AND IT IS THEREFORE PRESENTED IN THESE ATTACKS AS A POTENTIAL "DANGER" WHICH COULD SPREAD. [Capitals denote passage published in boldface enclosed in a box]

At the conclusion of our interview, Comrade Saban Hiseni pointed out that Kosovo, like all Yugoslavia, now manifests resolve and determination by our people to continue in the field of foreign policy, as well as in the internal political field, along the course set by President Tito, leader of our revolution, world statesman and strategist of peace.

POLITIKA REPORTS DRAGOSAVAC 27 JULY SAMARICA SPEECH

AU311839 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jul 80 pp 5-6

[Stevo Ostojic and Bosko Vucenovic report on speech by Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the rally in Samarica marking the Croatian uprising day anniversary on 27 July]

[Excerpts] Petrinja, 27 Jul--Addressing the participants of the large rally at Samarica, Dr Dusan Dragosavac recalled a sad fact: This is the first time that we celebrate the 27 July holiday with Comrade Tito no longer physically among us. However, Tito's revolutionary ideas and work will further continue to illuminate the paths of our revolution in the struggle for the development of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia, a community of equal peoples and nationalities united in brotherhood, in the struggle for the final liberation of labor, the workers class, people, for the liberation of man for the creation of classless society.

Dr Dragosavac then said:

We Will Further Continue To Develop Our Revolution

The greatness of our revolution in the war and in postwar construction lies precisely in the fact that, regardless of differences and specific characteristics in the individual areas and periods, our national liberation struggle was a joint and united struggle by all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia under the leadership of the communist party headed by Comrade Tito, that these peoples and nationalities liberated their country jointly and with their own forces and that, equal and sovereign, they are building socialism in their country according to their own concepts and needs. One of the essential characteristics of our revolution is the quality of peoples to which any vanguardism of one nation in relation to another, of one people or nationality in relation to another is alien.

Having pointed out these characteristics of our revolutionary development, Dr Dragosavac then outlined the main results achieved by our country in its progress from the old backward peasant Yugoslavia that held no importance in the world to the contemporary Yugoslavia that enjoys an enormous international reputation. Continuing his speech, he said among other things:

We have devoted and will continue in the future to devote attention to a more even planned development of the country bearing in mind especially the following two aspects: An optimum development and distribution of production forces on one hand and the achievement of national, that is, republican and provincial economic equality on the other. [paragraph continues]

Today the problem of undeveloped areas in Yugoslavia is no longer the same as it was one or two decades ago. Today the basic conditions of development and for a decent social and personal standard of living have been ensured nearly everywhere in Yugoslavia but certain relatively significant differences continue to exist both within each individual republic or province and between republics and provinces. There is no question in this connection of holding the developed areas at an average level of development or of forcing them to stagnate. It is also not a question of whether the policy of accelerated development of the less developed republics and the Province of Kosovo should be further pursued but rather a question of how this can be done more successfully.

The greater the role of associated labor in this connection, the more significant the results will be, Dragosavac believes, but this applies to associated labor as a whole and not only to the associated labor in the individual sectors of economic development. What is essential at the present stage of our development is to intensify the association of labor and the pooling of resources and on that basis to develop the equality of people within associated labor and simultaneously to strengthen the equality of peoples and nationalities; and all this again simultaneously with a constant development of our political system of socialist self-management.

A more rapid development of the less developed republics and the Province of Kosovo is one of the basic sociopolitical tasks of our socialist society, a task that has both intranational and international aspects. The more effective we are within the country, the more successful we will also be in the international field because the problem of the relationship between developed and undeveloped regions is a basic contradiction in the contemporary world's development.

Dragosavac also told the rally's participants: "Loyal to our revolutionary traditions, responsible to our own workers class and people and aware of our obligations before history, we shall resolutely continue to further develop our revolution and stand in the front ranks of the struggle for a better present and a better future, being aware that this is the guarantee for the further successful development of the socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia."

"We Must Never Adopt a Negligent or Opportunistic Attitude Toward the Activities of the Enemies of the Freedom, Independence, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Socialist Yugoslavia"

Further developing his thoughts about our determination to resolutely continue to develop our revolution, Dusan Dragosavac said:

There have been doubts and even speculations about the so-called post-Tito period. Considered in general, there have been few revolutions or revolutionary movements in history that had as many difficulties with their allies as we have had with our allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition. Even in relation to our allies we had to struggle to preserve our revolution, to struggle for truth, for equality and for the integrity of the new Yugoslavia, but revolution, truth, justice and freedom are invincible and for that reason, too, we succeeded in our struggle to secure them. Various plans for an alleged division of Yugoslavia during and after World War II as well as all aspirations to gain influence in our country amounted to nothing more than empty wishes in relation to all parts of our country because all that had no real basis and because, thanks to our revolution, we liberated and strengthened all Yugoslavia. And today we are more ready than ever before to defend and protect it against anyone who might try to threaten its sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality and its inalienable right to determine on its own the paths and forms of its internal development and its international policy. [paragraph continues]

We can never be alone in this noble struggle, but we have been and continue to be aware of the fact that only we ourselves can guarantee our sovereignty, territorial integrity and freedom. We will not allow anyone either today or in the future to interfere in Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy just as we have never interfered nor will we ever interfere in the internal policy of any other country. We have always adopted and continue to adopt a responsible attitude toward every other liberation movement or revolution and toward the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of others. And therefore we justly expect others to adopt the same attitude toward us.

That is our only condition for cooperation with any country, party or movement, be it big or small, more or less economically developed or undeveloped, in the West or in the East, in the north or the south, Daragosavac added and continued:

We firmly adhere to and will continue to adhere to Tito's well-known maxim: "We do not want what belongs to others and we do not give away what is ours." Our socialist system based on the self-management of the working people multiplies our country's strength and its armed forces and security organs because they form a part of the people who, as a whole, represent the armed force and the security. We could consider all speculations by the individual scoundrels in Yugosalvia and by the fascist and Cominformist emigres as being of peripheral importance if these traitors were not in the service of certain individual structures that do not want and do not like such a Yugoslavia. There is a united political and ideological front in the development of our democratic, self-managing and Socialist Yugoslavia, the front of the further development of socialist revolution and self-management, the front of all our working people and citizens whose strength and power along revolutionary lines are enormous. Everything that opposes this front is an element of counterrevolution and an element of opposition to true freedom and democracy. In view of the general situation in the world we must never underestimate the opponents of Socialist Yugoslavia even though their numbers are constantly declining. We must never adopt a negligent or opportunistic attitude toward activities of the enemies of the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Socialist Yugoslavia. As regards the poison of chauvinism and any other similar counterrevolutionary activity that individuals even today try to carry out under the guise of "science," "freedom of expression" and other similar slogans, we must clearly say to our people that this is poison and that these poisoners must be foiled, without any compromise.... We must show no consideration toward those who are prepared, for counterrevolutionary interests in the service in foreigners, to set fire to the roof over their own heads and sell out their own country and its interests.

Freedom in Yugoslavia Is for the Working People and Not for Traitors and Terrorists or for Chauvinism

Continuing his speech, Dr Dragosavac said:

"Although we have radically changed the economic, social and political structure of our society, the remnants of counterrevolution among us try, with support from abroad, to give expression to their reactionary activity. They try to exploit every difficulty in our society in order to be able to appear on the political scene and they do this whenever they feel the support of the reactionary forces abroad. This means that we must never forget that the enemy tries with his activity to hinder the revolutionary process and for this reason it is our imperative duty to constantly develop the dynamic character of the revolution because the development of revolution is the main factor of our stability."

The results of our material and social development are so impressive, the speaker explained, that only mentally disturbed people can openly advocate the restoration of capitalism or the introduction of neostalinism in Yugoslavia. It is precisely for this reason that certain rightist and other reactionary forces criticize our socialism, self-management, national equality, independence and nonalignment and the rallying basis of these forces is a chauvinist, ultraleftist, sectarianist, pseudoliberal, Cominformist and bloc basis. In contrast to this, the struggle to further develop our society includes also the struggle against counterrevolution and for this reason the struggle for the further development of revolution is our vital and constant task....

In the concluding part of his speech Dr Dusan Dragosavac said:

"Our self-managing socialist front is easily able with its democratic system and normal legal measures to hold the counterrevolution at the periphery of the society. But because they are a tool of the foreign forces that are engaged in undermining activities against socialism and self-management and against the policy of Yugoslavia's independence and against its nonaligned policy, their criminal activities must be resolutely prevented. We must be resolute in our stand against all counterrevolutionary activities regardless of what various reactionary and other circles might say to us in this connection. Freedom in Yugoslavia is for the working people and not for traitors and terrorists and not for chauvinism and chauvinists. In this connection we must anticipate that it cannot be excluded that our struggle against counterrevolutionaries might be misunderstood even by some of our foreign friends who are not sufficiently familiar with the history of our country or who for their own pragmatic reasons cannot understand us and criticize us at times because we do not use only political but also legal means against various criminals, terrorists and some others whom the reactionaries proclaim as fighters for 'freedom'. In this manner they try to legalize their criminal activities in relation to Yugoslavia. We will have to have patience in explaining to these our friends the antidemocratic and antisocial essence of the counterrevolutionary activity of the individuals concerned."

SERVICE FORMED TO ADMINISTER PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCES

WA011145 [Editorial Report] Belgrade SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ in its 18 July issue (No 40) on page 1 publishes a "Decision on Forming a Service for Representational Facilities" within the SFRY Presidency with the task of maintaining and managing the Beli Dvor (White Palace), the Stari Dvor (Old Palace), and the villa at No 16 Uzicka Street as facilities "to be used for official visits by heads of foreign states." This service will also be responsible "for maintaining the property at No 15 Uzicka Street until an organization is formed" to do this. The service will "also cooperate with the administration of the Island of Brioni in using the facilities" there. The head of this service will be appointed by the commission for organizational questions within the SFRY Presidency. Some of the funds for this service will be provided from those originally allocated in the 1980 federal budget to the cabinet of the president of the republic.

BRIEFS

CROAT DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA--A delegation of the Croat Executive Council headed by President Petar Flekovic left on 2 July for Austria to repay a visit to the provincial governor of Burgenland. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 80 p 8 AU]